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CITY ITEMS.

Cheapest in the World.
Boots and Shoes at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Broiled Steak for Breakfast.
Broiled Chicken for Dinner.
Broiled Fish for Tea.
All dyspeptics call at No. 2 Sixth street, near Liberty, and get one of Dick's Patent Revolving Broilers.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits.
This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure and obtain this Vermifuge Comfit which has been used with good success. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Jos. Fleming, Druggist No. 84 Market street.

Endorsed by the Physicians.
Important for the Public. As will be seen by the communication below, Dr. *Spencer*, No. 254 Penn street, is not only regarded by the general public as thoroughly understanding the use of Laughing Gas, but by the most eminent physicians—such men as Dr. McCook, Dr. Dunbar, Dr. Warner, Dr. Beatie, of East Liberty, Dr. Chiles, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Liscomb, &c., &c., and in fact two-thirds of the physicians in Pittsburgh, not only go themselves to Dr. Spencer to have their dentistry done, but recommend all their patients to him, believing him from practical demonstrations to be master of his profession, as his success has fully proven. Read the following from an eminent Physician:
PITTSBURGH, April 16th, 1866—Dr. G. W. Spencer —Dear Sir: The bearer of this note came to my office to have me accompany her to your office to administer chloroformite order to have some teeth extracted. I told her of your operation on my mouth this morning, under the influence of the Laughing Gas, and she now wishes you to administer it to her. There is no use of a physician; therefore administer it yourself, and save me the time and trouble of going down to your office. Yours, &c., J. A. Herron, M. D., No. 200 Penn street.

Takes by Force.
A railroad conductor likely to get in trouble by carrying away a Pittsburgh lady. Dr. M. K. Gillespie has been missing for some days, and it is thought he is browsing at Greenville; take them by a railroad conductor. The great value of this gentleman as a partner of Dr. Sill, at the white house will make his speedy return imperative. Dr. Sill has been overtaxed with the laughing gas trade in consequence of the above circumstances, and threatens a vigorous prosecution in case there is not immediate restoration of this inestimable personage. 246 Penn street, against the world.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.
The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautiful to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and grateful to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s sophisticated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each fluid ounce of Royal Calisay Bark, and one full contains one grain of iron. Samples free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co., Manufacturers, New York. For sale at wholesale by Pittsburgh, by R. E. Sellers & Co., at retail by druggists.

Hamill and Kelly
Have signed articles for races to take place on the 4th of July, at a point to be designated by Ham mutually agreed upon. The affair will cause much excitement, but no great amount of betting by Pittock in selling albums, gold pens, walnut panic prices.
Photographs at Pittock's.
New Books at Pittock's.
"America" Photographs at Pittock's.
Nine months at Pittock's.
"Thompson, Hiller, Hattie Henderson, Leo nelle Melville, Lotta, Hamill, Monk Sisters, Carlisle, Photographs at Pittock's.
Subscribe to sold at panic prices at Pittock's.
Photographs at Pittock's.
Daily and weeklies at Pittock's.

A Card.
The undersigned begs to inform the public of the United States and Canada that he is about to introduce a new pen, recently made by him, called the "Diamond Pen," being rendered, from its construction, less liable to corrode than steel pen. Mr. Barnard feels confident that it will be used in preference to even the gold pen; the latter being extremely smooth, it is peculiarly adapted for rough and unglazed paper. With Arnold's Patent Fluid Ink, the Diamond Pen has no equal. These pens are used in the principal government and commercial houses throughout Great Britain. John St. Clerkenwell, London, July 13, 1865.

The Annual Pic-nic
Of the Eagle Fire Company, will be held at Glenwood Grove, on Tuesday, June 5, 1866. Trains will leave the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Depot as follows: 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 1 and 3 P. M.

The Daily Commercial

Murder in Westmoreland County.

A Farmer Shot in the Field.—Singular Circumstances.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
LEGONIER, Westmoreland Co., Pa.)
May 31, 1866.

A horrible murder was committed about five miles south of this place on Monday evening, 28th instant. The victim, Mr. John Sisale, a well to do farmer residing in Cook township, left his residence about 6 P. M. and a half an hour and not returning in reasonable time his family became alarmed, and assisted by the neighbors searched for him without success until Tuesday morning, when his body was found about a quarter of a mile from home. He had been killed while in the act of putting up a fence and to all appearances had never moved after being shot. The assassin must have held the weapon close to the unfortunate man's head, as part of the exploded cap was found in the hat of the victim. One ball had entered about behind the ear coming out at the opposite side; the other above the eye and went clear through the head.

Witnesses testified before the coroner's jury to having heard shots in the direction of the place where the body was found. A son of the murdered man testified that a few days ago, at ground a squirrel not a distance from the same place. The son—aged about twenty years—said he had been to see a fortune teller in the morning, who said his father had been killed by three men who had been praying him for some time. He as well as the other members of the family testified to having seen his father counting money on Saturday. The money, about $350 dollars, was in bonds and has not been found.

A verdict of the jury does not implicate any one in the crime.

A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.
LIGONIER.

The Silver Tongue.
Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled a few evenings since, at a private residence in Fifth Avenue, for the purpose of hearing one of Carhart, Needham & Co's parlor organs most beautifully played by a talented composer and performer. It was a delightful treat to all present, for few were aware how vast a stride has been made towards bringing these charming instruments to perfection. Among the guests was an English lady, who is well-known in Europe and America as a writer of popular tales and sketches, but more particularly on this side of the water, as a poet of distinction Her name will probably suggest itself to our readers, for, perhaps, it would be in good taste to introduce it in this connection. After listening, in almost breathless attention, through several brilliant performances by the organist, M——, and being carried from joyous and sadness to a depth of solemnity and grandeur at the will of the player—sometimes swaying to and fro to graceful measures of the music, and again seemingly unfounded by the enchanting strains which filled the lofty music room. Madame S——— arose from her seat, and approaching the organ, laid her hand on it unconsciously, saying, as she did so, "sweet singer, by mine should be called the *Silver Tongue*." All later in conversation, the same lady declared, that in all her travels, she had never listened to so charming an instrument. The fame has proclaimed his beautiful and incomparable parlor organ re-threatened, and promised that henceforth it should be known as the "Silver Tongue." "What's in a name?" Should the Messrs. Carhart & Needham change the suggestion of their admirers, and exhibit the words "Manufacturers of the *Silver Tongue* Parlor Organs," on their vast manufacturing buildings on Twenty-third street, our readers will understand the meaning and the origin of the term.—*Home Journal*.

RETURN OF AMERICAN BONDS.—The *National Intelligencer* says: Private letters from the best informed bankers in Germany, apprehend the return of immense amounts of our Government bonds upon our home market. About eight millions arrived by one of the last steamers. At the commencement of the rebellion our credit abroad was thrown back upon us at a heavy discount, and was the easier redeemed by our foreign capitalists. The profit being so much added national wealth to meet the burden of the war expenditure.

A DWELLING BLOWN UP BY GAS.—On Saturday last Mr. Bancroft, of Buffalo, removed to a house on Elliott street, which he had been fitting up. A gasfitter had been arranging the fixtures, leaving the pipe unstopped. About nine o'clock Mr. Bancroft discovered the escape of gas, and started with a candle to find the leak. As he attempted to find the obstruction, a flame burst out all around him, and the walls of the house shook as from an earthquake. In a few moments the rear wall of the upper story fell out, and the front wall was also badly shattered. No one was injured.

MARRYING A FAST WIDOW.—A New Yorker, who by shucky speculation found himself a millionaire a few months ago, was invegled by a dashing "Southern Widow," and married her. She made the money fly, and after he had become seriously involved, he discovered to his horror that she had never been a widow at all, but was a very bad woman, who had been spending his thousands for the benefit of her harmonr. The shock was too much for him, and a week he was confined to a lunatic asylum, raving crazy.

DISADVANTAGES OF BEING POOR.—A housebreaker lately stole from a poor man at Boston, two bank books representing $1,695, and burned them up. Both circumstances have been proved in court, but the banks refused to give the man the money on the books, unless he gives securities to a considerable amount that he will not make another demand for the money, or recover it by action of law. The man is unable to give sureties, and is, therefore, likely to lose his money.

IMMENSE EMIGRATION.—A gentleman just from SIOUX City states that between that place and Iowa Falls he met over five hundred teams with immigrants, all bound for the West, some to Montana, some to Idaho, some to the Stoux city region, and others for the fertile valleys of the Des Moines and other streams this side of the Big Muddy. The rush westward this spring has never been exceeded even in the flushest of the flush times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Senate Committee have agreed to report the Niagara Ship Canal bill, not expecting to pass it this session, however.

PROTECTION ON WOOL.

Parties representing the wool interest are urging increased protection before the Ways and Means Committee.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

Treasury disbursements the past month have been: War Department, $4,710,766; Navy, $4,901,475; Interior, $1,776,000.

PASSPORT BILL SIGNED.

The President has approved the bill limiting the granting of passports to citizens of the United States.

EXCAVATORS RESTORED.

The President has restored their exequators to the Consuls for Sweden and Norway at New Orleans, he being assured that the charges against them of unlawful and unfriendly conduct were unfounded.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The House Committee yesterday discussed the Mexican question. General Banks presenting resolutions strongly reaffirming the Monroe doctrine. It was proposed to send troops, arms and ammunition, and take bonds in pay. An effort was also made to have Congress endorse the Mexican $50,000,000 loan. No conclusion was reached.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

The House Committee on the Judiciary is still examining witnesses with the view of discovering whether Jefferson Davis was implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It is said that two weeks will elapse before the Committee of Ways and Means will be ready to report the new tariff bill.

MISCARRIAGE OF A FENIAN LETTER

An Unsatisfactory Explanation.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A letter, purporting to have been written in Texas, and addressed to Mr. Roberts, President of the Fenians in this city, concerning the purchase of arms in that State, having been made public by Marshal Murray, Col. Roberts called upon that officer yesterday for an explanation as to how he became possessed of it, as the Marshal (Roberts) had never seen it. Marshal Murray explained that it was addressed to Box 3,417, the box of a merchant, who opened and handed it over to him. The Fenian box is No. 3,141. This explanation Col. Roberts regards as very unsatisfactory and very unlikely, and also takes the Marshal to task for making it public, claiming that by so doing he shows himself to be in the service of England. He appeals to the people to frown down any tampering with the mails in behalf of England, and to allow trodden people, and also against a portion of the citizens of this country, who have sealed their loyalty to the Union with their blood upon every battle field since its existence.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of Mrs. Davis—Mr. Davis has the Freedom of the Fort—U. S. Court at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 30.—Mrs. Davis returned here this morning from Baltimore, from her prolonged visit to Washington. Instructions to give Mr. Davis the freedom of the Fortress had been mailed in Washington to Gen. Miles the day before she arrived there, which was the main object in the journey.

The United States District Court was to have met at Norfolk to-day, but adjourned and meets again to-morrow.

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—There were incendiary fires in this city this afternoon in stables. Two of them were discovered in time to prevent destruction of property, and the third, a new stable, was consumed.

Railroad Meeting.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—A meeting of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad was held here today. Several prominent citizens are engaged in the movement.

THE FENIANS.

A Landing Effected in Canada.

Movement on the Whole Frontier.

Government Advices.

Report Exaggerated, but Trouble Expected.

New York View of the Case.

General Uprising in Canada Expected

Fortifications Thrown Up

Thirteen Batteries of Artillery.

The Welland Canal to be Destroyed.

United States Troops En Route to the Frontier.

SHIPMENTS OF AMMUNITION, ETC.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1866.

The Government is in receipt of information to-night, showing that the Fenian invasion is somewhat exaggerated. There is fact enough, however, to show that it is going to cause much trouble.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Several regiments of Fenians crossed over into Canada last night, including troops from Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and a regiment from Ohio; also, a regiment from this city. They crossed over in canal boats, drawn by tugs, and when nearing the Canadian side, sent up wild Irish cheers—with the green flag floating.

Colonel O'Neill, of the 15th Regiment, of Nashville, is in command at Fort Erie. A large number of persons are viewing the fight from this shore. Colonel O'Neill threatened to bombard a man who attempted to appropriate to himself the use of a large wooden shed that was in a public house. The Fenians say that no depredations shall be permitted. The approach of a mounted Telegraph Operator caused great excitement among the passengers and crew of the international ferry boat, the mercenaries and fenders-on upon the Buffalo side. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities in this region the Niagara is under guard by those on board, and the city swarming with Canadian spies.

Hon. Isaac Butler, one of the Fenian commissioners, said to be Fenians, left this city last night with rations prepared by Fenian Managers; they had tickets for Fort Erie, and were under escort of police for the St. Lawrence region. They had no arms. The Fenian Congress at Rochester is in session, and more men will leave to-night for the Canadian frontier.

TOROWTO, C. W., June 1.—The reported capture of Sarnia and Windsor by Fenians is untrue. Everything is quiet in those places. The military authorities here are in the best of spirits, and also are moving to the exposed points.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Two companies of regulars left here this forenoon for St. Albans, under command of Col. Livingston.

An additional detachment of about one hundred regulars left, it is supposed, for the Canada border. Fifteen hundred men is the alleged Fenian quota at Manassas, as the latest reported enterprise. A newly raised Fenian cavalry regiment, under command of Col. Ivorial (late of Mosby's guerrilla's), is part of the expedition from this city. Fenians say General Fitzhugh Lee will command the cavalry wing of their army of invasion.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 1.—Three hundred Fenians arrived here to-day. They are scattered about town in groups of three or four, and have made no disorderly demonstrations. The authorities are taking every precaution against disturbances. Any developments that occur will be communicated. It is rumored that several hundred more Fenians will arrive here in the next twenty-four hours.

BOSTON, June 1.—In addition to the Fenian cavalry regiment, the Third Fenian infantry, Col. Conquest, have also left the city for the Canadian border. Transportation for the cavalry regiments was paid through to St. Albans by a Fenian Agent.

BUFFALO, June 1.—I have just returned from an interview with a prominent Head Centre, who says that 10,000 men are now under arms, landing in Canada from this point, and are hourly receiving accessions, both in Canada and from this side. He says he has as well as we have six pieces of artillery. It is said to be a general descent along the whole frontier, and that the Fenians have as many as thirteen batteries of artillery in Canada. The Fenians have telegraphed from this city to their allies to bring in the men and goods, as a landing has been effected.

The men that went from here were apparently picked. Most of them are said to have served in the Federal and Confederate armies.

No decisive action or even skirmish is anticipated for at least two days, which will allow the British troops to concentrate, and give the Fenians time to fortify themselves.

The destruction of the Welland Canal and a movement on Hamilton is thought to be their present object. Head Centres assert that no pillaging will be allowed. They do not make war on the people of Canada, but on the British government. Colonel O'Neill is the commanding officer, and styled Commander of the Irish Republic in Canada.

Detachments of United States troops from Fort Porter, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario, and Fort Preble, are under orders to leave for the Northern frontier.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The *Commercial's* Columbus, Ohio, dispatch says.—Four hundred and fifty thousand rounds of ammunition, were shipped from that place to New York; one hundred and fifty thousand rounds to Chicago, and fifty thousand rounds to Buffalo. During the past few days, which, it is reported, were intended for Fenian use.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Another considerable party of Fenians arrived yesterday afternoon on the Cincinnati train. They joined those who arrived yesterday, and the whole force afterwards departed for Buffalo, per special train. Quite a number of Clevelanders went with them.

SYRACUSE, June 1.—Quite a number of Fenians left this city last night, and this morning, at 206, some bound eastward and some west. Officers connected with the movement are busily engaged forwarding more men. Quite an excitement prevails here.

TOLEDO, June 1.—The city is very much excited by rumors of a Fenian invasion of Fort Erie. From an early hour this morning volunteers have been arriving at the armory in large numbers and are sent to the scene of action. Telegraphic rumors from various quarters are coming in very fast, but as yet there is not the slightest foundation. The city press is issuing extras daily. The note of warlike preparations is everywhere heard.

The frontier has not been invaded at any other point up to the present moment. Reinforcement on the Niagara frontier is looked for tomorrow.

NEW YORK, June 1.—It is stated at Fenian Headquarters in this city, that the commander of the expedition against Canada, just undertaken, is Colonel O'Neil, of Nashville, Tennessee. The Fenian circles ramify through all the Provinces, and are understood to be acting in concert with their brethern from the American side. This, it is supposed, will tend to overthrow the confidence of the Canadians in any endeavor to resist the invaders by the aid of the militia. As for regular troops, there are but six thousand of them, of whom a large proportion are in Ireland, sympathy and fellowship with the Fenians. It is therefore reason, according to official authorities here, to anticipate an early uprising of the Canadian population and a fraternizing with the British soldiers with the people, as in the days of the Barricades in Paris. It is also asserted that not only the Irish inhabitants of the Provinces, but the French Canadians are contempt with the popedacy, and will at the proper time add their co-operation. It is possible that these anticipations are too sanguine. There is but an attempt to direct attention, while a blow decisive will be struck at a more vital point of the British Empire in North America, in that event we may expect to see the Lower St. Lawrence responding at an early day to the call of the Fenians.

ELMIRA, N. Y. June 1.—The Fifth Mounted Cavalry regiment and part of the Fenian army of invasion, under command of Col. Thomas Donahue, passed through this city to-day en route to Ogdensburg. They number about sixty men. While in this city for the night they got into a fight among themselves at the depot. No deadly weapons of any kind were used, but many of them had their heads badly damaged, and blood ran quite freely. The men are mostly young fellows, and have the rebel rifle pit throughout the war. They had with them six cases of ammunition, each case containing 1,000 ammunition marked H. B. Hackly. In Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, they were very enthusiastic and sanguine of success. Report from Corney says that six hundred Fenians passed through that village to-day en route to Buffalo. The men from Canada received much excitement among the Fenians here.

POTSDAM, N. Y., June 1.—The first fireman's muster in this city since the commencement of the war, took place to-day, and was witnessed by over 10,000 people. The Canada Steam Fire Engine, No. 4, threw two streams 196 feet perpendicular, and one stream 225 feet horizontally. Several Fenians, fully armed, passed through here on the midnight train last night.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 1.—There were no accessions to trains of Fenians from this place when they passed through this evening. Two or three only 150 to 200 on the train; about 55 more passed on two nights previous.

BOSTON, June 1.—Major Mahon, who served during the war in the 9th Massachusetts regiment, has been appointed a Brigadier General to command the Fenian volunteers from this State and will leave for the front to-morrow morning. It is supposed that about 250 Fenians left by the northern train.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The greatest enthusiasm and confidence prevails here. The whole volunteer force of Montreal has been ordered to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice.

A force of volunteers has been ordered to St. Johns immediately. The whole regiment of the Prince is under orders to move at a minute's warning. The volunteers exhibit the greatest alacrity to proceed to the front.

DETROIT, June 1.—All is quiet here. Intense excitement and activity prevail over the river The militia are rapidly gathering at the armory. We cannot learn that the Fenians in Michigan have any hostile intentions against Canada. Two Revenue Cutters at anchor here have steam up, ready to move at a moments notice.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Two companies of the 65th United States regiment are guarding our arsenal, but there is no danger of the Fenians troubling American property. They seized a number of horses belonging to the Niagara Street Railroad, that were pasturing on the Canada shore, but when informed they were the property of Americans, the horses were released. A dispatch from Port Colburne states there are lots of British troops there, and more are arriving The grand trunk ferry boat has been ordered from Buffalo to Port Colburne, it is surmised, to carry troops from Toronto to the same point. A large Fenian meeting was held this evening at the Opera House in this city.

The *Herald's* special says: It appears that the crossing was effected under cover of the night by means of four canal boats and two steam tugs. The fleet was said to have numbered seven, which would have crossed a thousand men, which probably is the entire force now in Canada, in this vicinity. The invaders were supplied with arms and ammunition on the American side at the inclement of embarkation, but they were all uniformed. It is said they were commanded by General O'Neil, late a Colonel in the Federal service. The landing of forces on the Canada shie was unresisted. They immediately proceeded to impress the horses of citizens, and provisions, and establish a picket line

A farmer was met on the high way and refused to surrender his horse, and drew a pistol in defense. He fired one shot, and was quickly riddled with bullets, Dr. Kempson, Mayor of fort Erie was waited upon and compelled to furnish provisions for one thousand men. Another report says Mr. Kempson went out to read the riot act, when the Fenians fired on him, killing him instantly. Rumor reports that three Canadian citizens were killed during the morning by the Fenians. The advanced pickets of the Canadian troops are now stationed all along the river to prevent the crossing of reinforcements. The suspension bridge is strongly guarded and careful scrutiny is made of all passengers. There is no possible chance of any successful issue of this invasion. Had the Fenians improved the opportunity this morning, they might have possessed themselves of the entire Canadian side of the river from Fort Erie to Ontario. It is now too late. They cannot retreat without a fight.

There will probably be an engagement tomorrow morning if the officers maalfest any enterprise.

OGDENSBURG, June 1.—The detachment of supposed Fenians which left New York last evening, arrived at this place this time by train. They were under excellent subordination. On the way and at Potsdam they quietly broke into small squads and after a brief time retired to dream of battle-fields. In the morrow, if such had previously arrived were hardly to be noticed, so closely are they kept in quarters. There has been no Fenian eruption here. The Canadian authorities will permit no one to land on their side of the river to-night, so that the ferry-boat here is laid up, and communication with Prescott and night trains on the Grand Trunk Railway is cut off.

TORONTO, June 1.—At four o'clock, the Fenians were within four miles of Chippewa. Everybody expects a battle to-night. The uprising here resembles that of the Americans when Sumter was fired upon.

A New York special to the *Tribune*, Clifton, Canada West, says the British forces have marched to meet the Fenians. A battle will take place to-morrow.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Parties arrived from the Fenian camp late to-night, say that the Fenians not having received expected accessions to their strength, and hearing of the approach of the British in ops, have broken up their camp, burned their muskets, destroyed their ammunition and left in squads, ostensibly for raids on the interior, but really to endeavor to get back to the United States in short space of time. General Sweeney was confidently expected but did not come. To-morrow will prove whether this is true or not.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—There is a report of the Fenians leaving here for Canada, but it is impossible to say how much truth there is in it.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 1st.—The Fenians are making arrangements for the transportation of a number of their brotherhood to the North by railroad, to join the invading army.

FROM BROOKVILLE.

New Bank Organized.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BROOKVILLE, JEFFERSON Co, PA.)
May 31st, 1866.

A discount Bank has been organized in this village, with a cantial of $100,000, called the Brookville Bank. The following are the officers: Wm. Higler, President, and J.S. King, Cashier. The following gentlemen are elected Directors: Hon. G. R. Barrett, Hon. I. G. Gordon, W. Bigler, J. S. King, A. C. Finney, Capt. R. R. Means, Capt. J. M. Steck, H. R. Fullerton, C. D. Evans.

STRIKE AT PITHOLE.

A Three Hundred Barrel Well.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
PITHOLE, June 1, 1866.

The Homestead Well came in this morning and is now, half-past eight this evening, doing over three hundred barrels.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Fifty Nine Cases—Eight Deaths.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Dr. Bissell's report to-day shows that fifty-nine cases and eight deaths from cholera have occurred on board the Fearless and Union since and report leaving. Ninety-seven cases on the hospital ships.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the State Sabbath School Convention will be held in Sandusky on Tuesday, the 12th day of June.

Col. Ed. Parrott, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, has been visiting Washington, and sometimes himself a candidate for Congress against Gen. Schenck.

On Thursday, at Steubenville, Noble county, a daughter of Abraham Simms had her skull smashed by being thrown from a spirited horse against the timbers of a bridge.

About six acres of corn on the farm of George Lee, of Walnut township, Pickaway county, have been destroyed by rats—both grain and blades being eaten. Three acres on the adjoining farm have also been destroyed.

H. G. Seeley, of Elyria, has obtained a patent for an Improved Bed Bottom which is intended to supplant all other varieties of slat beds.

C. S. McMillen, of Wayne county, who entered the army in July, 1861, at the age of fourteen years, served in the early campaigns west of the Mississippi, and marched with Sherman to the sea, has been appointed to West Point by Garfield.

A two year old child, named Frank Stark, came to his death in Elyria last week, by his clothes coming into contact with a bonfire. Kindled by boys who were celebrating.

The Conneaut *Reporter* says: A painful accident occurred on Wednesday from the indiscreet practice of firing revolvers. Marshall Preston and Jerome Warner, two young men, were in the rear of Mr. O. Phillips' residence on Main street, and carelessly and thoughtlessly took for a henhouse the target was immediately behind it, and fired. The ball struck the fence, fired first and then Preston when, a cry of distress was raised by Mrs. Abagail Phillips who was in the yard. The ball had gone through the house but had gone only about ten feet when she fell to the floor, mortally wounded in the breast. Upon examination the fatal ball was found to have struck her just above the right nipple. Mrs. Phillips is over sixty and the mother of a large family of children.

On Thursday night the houses of George Hannan and A. Harwood, in the Eastern part of Conneaut were entered by burglars, who got in under the gates of this town empire, and see with a jimmy. They ransacked the houses of both persons and a quantity of money, while Mr. Harwood's loss was between $800 and $400 in cash.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle* says: Some time in April last, a man and woman stopped at the hotel of the Widow Hall, in Bolivar, and took boarding. In a short time the lady gave birth to a fine male child, and about two weeks afterward the man took the lady and child away in the night. On the same evening a child's cry was heard on the bridge, and was followed by a splash in the water. Nothing was thought about the matter at the time, but on last Thursday some persons were attracted and discovered the body of a child in the water near the bridge, and after taking it out the clothes upon it were identified by Mrs. Myers as the same she had furnished for the infant born at her house, the mother not having made any preparations to clothe the child. The remains presented a repulsive sight—the head having been eaten off or fell off removed. In some other way. As soon as the above facts became known, investigations were at once instituted in the issuing of warrants for the arrest of a young man named Robinett, and a girl named Belong heard to the husband of Dr. Urmiston. The young lady was arrested and lodged in jail, but Robinett has thus far eluded the officers.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle*, of May 30, says: It becomes our melancholy duty, to record a terrible tragedy, which took place on last Sunday morning, in Rush township; and about three miles from Bolivar, in this county. It appears that a feud has existed for some time in the family of Edward Saunders, and that on last Sunday morning Mr. Saunders and his wife met two of their sons on the road—an altercation took place between them, which soon became known to the ald of the parents. Being well armed they put their brothers to flight, firing several shots at them in succession, it is said by the direction of the father himself. Two of the bullets took effect upon one of the boys—one striking a little low down on the left side and coming out in front, below the knee; the other entering high up in the thigh, but did not pass entirely through. Dr. Tucker extracted both balls. The wounds are said to be serious, but not mortal. The Saunders family is a helpless condition at a neighbor's house, and will probably not be able to be moved for some time. The sons are all married but one.

The father and one of the sons have been arrested, but the one who shots it is claimed took effect is still at large

The certificate of incorporation of the Will Creek Oil and mining Company was filed at the office of the Secretary of State, Wednesday, May 30th. The capital stock is to be $80,000 and the principal office is to be located at Coshocton, Coshocten county, Ohio.

General Cowen has resigned his position as a member of the Board of Military Claims, on account of the presence of Gen. Scott at the Capital proper. It is likely that Colonel Bradley, Comptroller of the Treasury, will be appointed to succeed him.

The Columbus *Journal* says: The Governor has refused to issue pardons in the following cases: Rohman Lohrer, of Hamilton county, convicted in June, 1861, of murder in the first degree, sentence for life; Michael Foley, of the same county, convicted in June, 1863, of manslaughter, sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

DETROIT, June 1.—All is quiet here. Intense excitement and activity prevail over the river The militia are rapidly gathering at the armory. We cannot learn that the Fenians in Michigan have any hostile intentions against Canada. Two Revenue Cutters at anchor here have steam up, ready to move at a moments notice.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Two companies of the 65th United States regiment are guarding our arsenal, but there is no danger of the Fenians troubling American property. They seized a number of horses belonging to the Niagara Street Railroad, that were pasturing on the Canada shore, but when informed they were the property of Americans, the horses were released. A dispatch from Port Colburne states there are lots of British troops there, and more are arriving The grand trunk ferry boat has been ordered from Buffalo to Port Colburne, it is surmised, to carry troops from Toronto to the same point. A large Fenian meeting was held this evening at the Opera House in this city.

The *Herald's* special says: It appears that the crossing was effected under cover of the night by means of four canal boats and two steam tugs. The fleet was said to have numbered seven, which would have crossed a thousand men, which probably is the entire force now in Canada, in this vicinity. The invaders were supplied with arms and ammunition on the American side at the inclement of embarkation, but they were all uniformed. It is said they were commanded by General O'Neil, late a Colonel in the Federal service. The landing of forces on the Canada shie was unresisted. They immediately proceeded to impress the horses of citizens, and provisions, and establish a picket line

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Persons Mortally Wounded.

Full Particulars of the Accident.

A LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

[From the Cleveland Leader of Friday.]

A terrible accident occurred at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday on the railroad owned by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and used jointly by it and the Cleveland and Toledo company, about two miles from the city, resulting in the killing of one person and wounding of two who will die, and the injury of ten or fifteen more. The Sandusky train, Phelps, conductor, W. W. Parker, Engineer, due here at 9:00 A. M. broke her eccentric rod and stopped to repair just this side of the slaughter house bridge, around the first bend of the road as one approaches the city. A brakesman was sent back to stop the Toledo train, which was following on the same track, and due ten minutes later. This brakesman either failed to go back far enough, or the engineer of the approaching train failed to observe him, for the Toledo train came around the curve at the usual rate of speed and did not slacken speed untill its engineer perceived the train standing still on the track only a few rods in advance. He immediately reversed the engine, put on the brakes, but without avail, and jumped from the engine. The Toledo engine struck the rear car of the Sandusky train with great force and pushed it into the car in front of it. The rear car of the Sandusky train was thus lifted bodily upon the trucks of that in front of it, while the frame of the latter was entirely demolished. The engine of the Toledo train was badly damaged. The baggage and express cars were thrown from the track, but not seriously injured. None of the passenger cars of the Toledo train were damaged.

The Sandusky train consisted of an engine, baggage car, express car and two passenger cars. The passenger cars were destroyed, as we have described. The remainder of the train was not damaged.

The Conductor of the Toledo train was J. B. Tyler, one of the oldest, most experienced and careful conductors on that or any other road. It was drawn by the engine "Ohio," John Allen, engineer.

Save the engineer, who was bruised in jumping from the train, no one on board the Toledo train was at all injured. The casualties, of which we present a complete list below, were confined to those on the Sandusky train, and mainly to those in the first car, which was entirely demolished, while the rear car, curiously enough, though thrown forward upon the trucks of the first, was comparatively uninjured. None of the employees of the road, save the engineer and fireman, were injured at all.

The following is the

LIST OF CASUALTIES,

Mrs. Hannah Lynch, of Berea, killed; Mrs. Charlotte M. Swift, of Olmsted, seriously and probably mortally wounded; Mrs Atwater, of Olmsted, badly bruised and one ankle fatally injured, and another severely bruised; Mrs. E. W. Green wood, of Olmsted Falls, both legs badly broken; Mrs. Dr. Urmiston, of Jackson, of Cleveland, a lightly wounded, and child severely and probably fatally injured; Mr. Phillips, of Olmsted, and Mrs. Jerome Jackson, of Cleveland, severely injured. Widow Sarah Hall, of Olmsted, severely injured; Simmons all the signers of the declaration and all members of the Presbytery who voted for it, to appear before the next general assembly to answer for their conduct and action. Dr. Hodge then arose as members of any church court higher than a Session until their cases are decided, and advises as Presbytery that disregard this decision of the Assembly, and vests all Presbytery authority in such manner as shall bind elders of said Presbytery as adhere to the action of the Assembly.

In motion of Dr. Monfort, these members excluded under this motion were allowed to retain the privilege of speaking to the motion of adjournment, which will probably be to-morrow.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Santa Anna Will be Asked to Call a National Convention—Appeal in the Confederate Note Case Refused—Large Sale of Property.

NEW ORLEANS, June —Cotton feeble—sales of 1,200 bales; low middling at 34.36c; to-day's receipts, 590 bales; week's receipts, 1,612 bales. Coffee—week's sales, 3,703 bales; good fair to prime, 26@27c; gold. Stock, 5,272; bank sterling, 9@9½ discount; gold 35 to 35½.

The Juarez Minister, Igelsion, writes he has instructed to ask Santa Anna to call a national convention.

The Supreme Court refuses the appeals in the case of the Confederate notes, re-affirming the invalidity.

The Custom House is closed for Gen. Scott's funeral.

Suspended chief of police Adams resumed his office to-day.

There is a large sale of property at enormous prices. The bidding was very spirited.

The general opinion is that the growth and prosperity of New Orleans far exceeds general expectations.

Interesting from South America.

Slaughter of Paraguayans.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The news from the river Plate to the 20th of April is published. Details of slaughter on April 16th of twelve hundred Paraguayans, who attacked the Brazilian batteries on the Parana and opposite Alagiera. Ten thousand Brazilians crossed the Parana on the 16th without opposition, drove the Paraguayans from their works, defeated three thousand, next morning occupied Alapira, and captured four guns and a flag. Another battle was fought on the 17th to the Paraguayan stronghold. Their camp three miles in the front of Humaida, and retreated to the frontier, on which the allies were marching.

The Brazilian General D. J. Crosse's b. c, four years old, Revolver, by Revenue; dam, Baloon. Tress, blue and buue.

John Hunter's John M. Clay's b. c, Gilroy, four years old, by Lexington; dam, Maggie Gilroy.

In the first heat Gilroy took the lead at the "go," and held it gallantly all through, although Revolver was close up to the end of the first mile. Revolver saved his distance nicely.

The second heat was a repetition of the first affair. At the "go," Revolver took the second place, ahead of Gilroy, with Luxembourg first in the string. Revolver kept this place during the first mile, and the first and second quarters, when Revolver made play for the lead, and Gilroy responded to him strongly, and passed him nearly in the home quarter, coming in first under the string by a length, Luxembourg a fair way, with Revolver fired first and then Preston when, a cry of distress was raised by Mrs. Abagail Phillips who was in the yard. The ball had gone through the house but had gone only about ten feet when she fell to the floor, mortally wounded in the breast. And so it was; but in this affair Legislature. Gilroy was the favorite in the betting, and when the first quarter positions seemed to remain, Luxembourg, who had the pole, at once made his point on Luxembourg, leaving him third in the string. And thus they came, at a rattling pace, through the second quarter, Revolver leading gallantly and putting his head under the line a length and a half or two lengths ahead of the winner for the first quarter, in 1:56½.

The fourth heat was made finely by Revolver in 1:56½.

On Thursday, the first race was for a purse of $400 mile heats, four entries, five were made. The bay colt "Malcolm," winner was a victory, making the first heat in 1:56½, and the second in 1:57, Malcolm winning the first money, or $600; was a three mile dash. Two favorite horses, "Onward" and "Bay Dick," were entered, but after a close contest, the former came in several lengths ahead. Time, 5:37.

The International Sculling Match.

[From the New Castle Chronicle, May 17.]

The weather yesterday being remarkably fine, and the state of the tides somewhat suitable, Hamill had a couple of "breatnings" over the course, one in the forenoon ane the other in the afternoon. Owing to the passage having been named "Joseph Cowen" on Tuesday, and the necessary repairs which were consequently required, he took his forencon's airing in his own boat, and a good spin to the Suspension Bridge there and back. The Lower Bridge and Quay drew the attention of several persons in the neighborhood of the latter being attracted to his performance

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The convention of soldiers called to meet in this city on Tuesday next, bids fair to be largely attended by delegates of veterans from every part of the State. The object is to take action with reference to the ensuing political campaign. As soldiers they have learned that unity and discipline are essential to effective action, and this movement is but carrying out the tactics of the field where they so nobly sustained the cause which now challenges their support at the ballot box.

The soldiers of this city and vicinity are taking steps to render the arrangements as complete as possible, and to that end have appointed the following committees:

On Hall—Messrs. POLLOCK and KIER.

On Decorations—Messrs. PEARSON, NEGLEY, BRAUN, J. G. BROWN and KILGORE.

Executive Committee—Messrs. NEGLEY, SCHLEITER, BAYNE, CURRY and NEEPER.

On Finance—Messrs. BRAUN, WELLS and TYLER. Allegheny District—Messrs. ZIEGLER, FERGUSON and SLAGLE.

To represent the county in the convention the following delegates have been chosen: Messrs. JOHN DAWSON, S. CHAMBERLAIN, C. F. LORD, LOUIS FRITZ, ALEXANDER MURDOCH, HARRY CURRY, JOHN H. KIER, ALEX. W. CALLOW, C. C. TAYLOR, J. G. BROWN, R. D. HAINES, GEORGE MULLEN.

With prompt liberality the following offer has been made by Col. SCOTT, of the Central Road:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—*Hon. J. F. Hartranft, Harrisburg, Pa., Sir:* Since last writing you on the subject, it has been decided by J. Edgar Thompson, President, that in consideration of the fact that the Convention to be held at Pittsburgh on the 5th proximo, is a Soldiers' Convention, free cards will be issued to soldiers' delegates to that Convention. As soon as the tickets are printed they will be forwarded to you; meanwhile please let me know what number you will require. And oblige yours, THOMAS A. SCOTT, V. P.

The convention will be held in the Academy of Music, Liberty street.

THE THREE SIDED QUESTION.

The people of the United States have an important problem before them for solution. It comes logically as a consequence of one which they have already solved. The antecedent question was this, Shall the States of the Federal Union be separated and form two distinct governments? It was abruptly submitted to the people by the conspirators who had pledged themselves to the affirmative, it was argued for four years with the sharpest and solidest of logic, and it was decided emphatically in the negative. The present question is, Shall the States that, after attempting secession, have submitted to this irreversible decision, be restored to their functions in the Union corresponding with their nominal and normal connection with it?

On this question three sets of opinions are entertained. There may be more, but the shape of public measures and the drift of speech indicate three as embracing the essential conditions of the problem. We name, *first*, the opinion that the States which have been concerned in the attempt at secession should be restored, and that as speedily as practicable, under such conditions and guarantees as will render it safe and advantageous to the national interest. *Second*, the opinion that they should be at once restored, on their cessation of armed resistance to the government, without further conditions. And, *third*, the opinion that they should be regarded as conquered provinces, and held under territorial jurisdiction until formally admitted like new States.

The number of persons holding either of these last two opinions is, comparatively, small, unless we embrace those who have been implicated in the rebellion. Of these, some entertain such hostile passions against the Government as not to desire a restoration that will place them under allegiance to it, and some, while submitting to the decision of the war, desire to evade as far as possible the conditions which it legitimately entails upon them. But besides rebels, there are others who embrace these opinions. Those who sympathised with them in their rebellion and laid the blame of the war on other parties, stand most conspicuous in opposition to the conditions deemed necessary in the restoration of the seceded States to their functional relations with the Union. It is not difficult to perceive how selfish and party considerations may suggest this course, or how hopes of regaining power may influence that fraction of the broken Democracy to desire that the anticipated coalition with restored rebels may be hampered as little as possible by loyal conditions. And, further, there are some whose loyalty is not questioned, who through passion or perverted sentiments appear little favorable to restoration, since they encounter the plans of others with opposition, and load their own with impossible conditions, to such an extent as indicates a wish to at least indefinitely delay it.

But the opinion of the President and of Congress, and of the great majority of the people, has been and is, that the seceded States must be restored. And, while there has been between Congress and the President some difference about the methods and conditions—and a like difference has prevailed among the loyal people of the country, they have been agreed on this main point, that the restoration should be under such conditions and guarantees as will secure to the whole country and all its population the benefits of a free republican government, under the Federal compact. This has been the aim steadily kept in view through all the war. For its attainment the tremendous sacrifices of life and treasure were made by the loyal people. The restoration is not to be considered in the narrow and partial aspect of a boon to the States immediately concerned, but in the broad and exalted character of a benefit to the whole nation, and the conditions should bear upon this grand design. The prejudices, passions, and mere personal or sectional interests of men have no proper scope in this field, and cannot be trusted to dictate terms of restoration. If it be necessary and just to disfranchise or to enfranchise anew, more or less, let it be done. And if fit men are offered to represent the States in the Union, and so to restore the suspended line of normal connection between the States of the Union, let that be done too, and let it be responded to as forwarding the grand object.

Toward this point, as exhibited in the first of the three opinions, the current of public sentiment and action appears to be tending. With honest agreement on the main object, honest difference of views, as to methods of procedure, will not oppose permanent obstacles to progress, especially while there is also agreement that the methods shall be such as shall save the republic from detriment and secure to it the benefits of union. The embarrassments that have attended the process for restoring the seceded States have arisen chiefly from the intrusion of considerations less extensive than the good of the nation. But in an interest of such magnitude, mere personal and party ends cannot be allowed to supercede those of national importance, and, whether they originate with one party or the other, whether they spring from official or popular sources, the intelligent, loyal, deliberate judgment of the people will protect the Union which they have preserved. That this is the direction in which the current of opinion is flowing appears sufficiently evident. And we therefore look for the solution of the great problem according to the first of the opinions specified in relation to it.

THE PROGRESS OF CONCILIATION.

To the indications already given in our columns favorable to conciliation and harmonious action on the part of Congress and the President, we quote the following from a lengthy article in the New York *Times* of Thursday:

"This action of the Senate is in the direction of harmony and conciliation. Coupled with the decisive action of the House on Monday, in rejecting the proposition to deprive the President of his constitutional authority over those who held office under him, it indicates more than the possibility of renewed concert of action between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. Disclaim it as members may, this action has been largely influenced by deference to the position, if not the opinions, of the President. As the session draws toward a close, members are more alive to the responsibility of their acts, and are more solicitous than they have hitherto been to not to court a quarrel from which nothing but injury can possibly accrue to themselves or to the Union party. * * * The difference between the President and Congress is now becoming, through the advancing ascendancy of more moderate counsels, so narrow and so light that its complete removal becomes an imperative, as it ought to be a pleasing, duty."

IMPORTANT DECISION.

JAMES EGAN, a citizen and by occupation a farmer, in the Lexington District of the State of South Carolina, never connected with the army of the United States, or of the so-called Confederate States, was arrested and tried before a military commission, for the crime of killing a negro boy, by shooting him, on or about the 24th of September, 1865. The prisoner was convicted on trial November 24th, and sentence, confining him for life to the Albany Penitentiary, was pronounced December 1st. The sentence was approved by the order of Brevet Major General A. AMES, and also of Major General D. E. SICKLES. After the prisoner had been consigned to the penitentiary, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out. The case came up before Judge NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, at New York, on Wednesday last. The Judge in rendering the decision, said:

It will be observed that this trial before the military commission took place some seven months after the termination of hostilities and the surrender of the rebel army to the authorities of the United States; and, further, that the conviction by the military commission of international system of government, is cognizable by the judicial authorities of the State and not of the federal government, and, also, that the trial was not under the rules and articles of war established by the United States, in Congress assembled, as these are limited to the government of the land or naval forces of the United States, and of the militia, when in active service, in time of war or public danger. The trial must have been had under what is known as military law, or "martial law," and the question in the case is whether or not this conviction and punishment can be upheld by reason of that authority. All respectable writers and publicists agree in the definition of martial law—that it is the will of the sovereign, or, in the case of the general who commands the army. * * * Martial law is regulated by no known, or established, system or code of laws, as it is over and above all of them. The commander is the legislator, judge and executioner. His order is the Provost Marshal is the beginning and the end of the trial and condemnation of the accused. There may be a hearing, or not, at his will. If permitted, it may be before a drum-head court martial, or the more formal board of a military commission; or both forms may be dispensed with, and the trial and condemnation signified by a line, three words and a period, judicious. * * * This being the nature and extraordinary character of martial law, which, as declared by Sir Matthew Hale, is no law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law, all the limitations that it can be even indulged only in case of necessity; and when the necessity ceases martial law ceases. * * * This necessity must be affirmatively proved by the party assuming to exercise this extraordinary and irregular power over the lives, liberty and property of the citizen, whenever called in question. * * * Applying these principles to the case in hand, we think the record fails to show any power on the part of the military officer over the alleged crime therein stated, or jurisdiction of the military commission assumed by him to try the accused. No necessity for the exercise of this anomalous power is shown. For aught that appears, the civil local courts of the State of South Carolina were in the full exercise of their judicial functions at the time of this trial, as restored by the suppression of the rebellion some seven months previously, and by the revival of the laws and reorganization of the State government in obedience to, and in conformity with its constitutional duties to the federal Union."

After further reviewing the case, Judge NELSON decided that after the President of the United States, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, had appointed a Provisional Governor; after a new constitution had been formed, and a Governor and Legislature been elected under it, the State was "*in the full enjoyment or entitled to the full enjoyment of all her constitutional rights and privileges.*" The Judge then says:

"The condition and laws of the Union were thereby acknowledged and obeyed, and were as authoritative as and binding over the people of the State as in any other portion of the country. Indeed, the moment the rebellion was suppressed, and the Government generally was restored, the ancient possession, authority and laws resumed their accustomed sway, subject only to the new reorganization or the appointment of the proper officers to give them operation and effect. The reorganization and appointment of the public functionaries which was under the superintendence and direction of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the country, who, as such, had previously conquered the people of the State from its hostile resistance by force of martial law, had already taken place, and the necessity no longer existed. We have deemed it necessary, if proper, to look into the merits of the offense charged against the prisoner, although it is insisted that it occurred in self-defense and in resisting a violent assault upon himself. Let the prisoner be discharged."

Judge NELSON is one of the oldest and ablest of Judges on the Supreme Bench, and his decisions have always commanded the greatest respect. The above decision seems to have an important application to the subject of restoration and to embrace within its scope principles and ideas much and variously discussed, but ultimately to be determined only by the judiciary of the land.

THE definitive action of the President in refusing to grant a pardon to the pirate SEMMES, will be likely to shock the sensibilities of the Southern admirers both of the President and the aspirant for judicial honors in Mobile. SEMMES was recently elected to a local judgeship in that city, and he needed only the President's permission to commence drawing the salary. This the President has been hard hearted enough to deny, and the applicant is said to have left Washington with modified views on a variety of questions, and on the dispensation of clemency in particular. We think the President would have done well had he applied the rule to a host of men no better than SEMMES, and he will be applauded if hereafter he makes it the guide of his action in similar cases.

NOTWITHSTANDING some reports that have gone forth, to the effect that the new Senatorial plan of reconstruction would receive the approval of the President, there is good authority for saying that such is not the fact. Although in some respects approaching very nearly to his policy, nevertheless, so far as it imposes new conditions as to representation, it is quite certain not to receive his sanction, which, however, is not necessary to give effect to a Constitutional amendment.

The English Commercial Crisis.

A letter from England dated May 19th, received in Washington, says: "Failures are still occurring, and we are in such a state generally as has had no parallel in our commercial history. There seems to be no value whatever in produce, in the aggregate, and business is confined strictly to the retail purchasers. To procure money, in any amount is almost impossible—it is not to be had—bills are not looked at; even government securities have been refused by the banks, parties seeking assistance having been informed in answer to their pressing applications for loans at 10, 12 and 15 per cent., that they (the managers of the bank) could not do it; and that they (the parties applying) must sell their bills as best they can. The East India houses are in great distress. They have a abundance of goods, and could meet a good portion of their liabilities if there was any sale for their fabrics to *quantity*, but there is no demand, nor any disposition to load up with goods, even at a most ruinous sacrifice. What the end is to be we know not, but at this hour everything is about as dark and spiritless as it well could be."

THE DISBANDED ARMIES.—In the report submitted to the Old School General Assembly by the Committee on the Narrative, the following occurs: It was feared by some that our disbanded armies of northern soldiers would bring with them to their homes and communities so many of the vices of the camp and the army as to make them the peiuters of society and the scourges of the Church. But this fear, thank God, has not been realized to any considerable extent. Some of the bands have, indeed, returned worse, and some of the good have become corrupted; but to counterbalance this, and far more than counterbalance it, hundreds, yea, thousands, who went into the army sinners, have returned from it Christians, and others have since become Christian men; and others, in their increased manliness and a spirit of obedience, give better promise than before of becoming good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the District of Columbia, has received a number of affidavits, charging individuals with committing murder, as far back as 1861. These affidavits are made in order that measures may be taken to bring offenders to trial under the provisions of the civil rights bill. A colored man swears that a Mr. Samuel Cox, living about five miles south of Post Tobacco, Md., confessed to him that he had whipped one of his slaves named Jackson Scroggins, to death, in August, 1861, for running away. Robert Gunger, colored, swears that in the fall of 1861 Mr. Jackson Smoot, of Charles county, Md., then his master, had ordered irons to be placed on the wrists and legs of Nace Dorsey, another of his slaves. When the order was given Dorsey ran upon which Mr. Smoot shot him in the head with buckshot, killing him almost instantly.

AMERICAN CITIZENS AND THE FRENCH CONSCRIPTION.—The Department of State learns from the United States Minister at Paris, that if naturalized citizens of the United States, liable to conscription in France but for their naturalization, will go at once, upon their arrival in France, and report to the authorities of the district in which their names are enrolled, produce their evidence of naturalization as citizens of the United States, and ask to have their names erased from the conscription list, they will probably be relieved from all difficulties or apprehension in this regard.

PERSONAL.

—A Paris letter says the Empress is making the tour of the hospitals, and dispensing smiles and more substantial favors with her usual grace and the poor, the blind, and the afflicted of every sort are overwhelmed to see her Majesty thus condescend to interest herself in their welfare. This is also part of another programme which Prussia and France have been long arranging.

—Garibaldi wrote to some of his friends, who were trying to press certain conditions for the employment of the volunteers on the Government: "I will hear nothing of conditions, I make no conditions. With the Austrian before us, no Italian has conditions to make. I—you—they—we go to fight him."

—One Ernest Graf, a *valet de place*, drowned himself recently at Dresden. He was supposed to have been a son of Napoleon I. and the late beautiful and famous Countess Kielmansegge. His claims to illustrious parentage were at one time strongly supported by the Saxon Court, but never recognized by Napoleon III. In image and person he was the exact image of his putative father.

—The *Independent* expresses itself concerning Mr. Stanton's late speech thus: "Mr. Stanton's speech was a pleasant surprise to his opponent, and an unexpected regret to his friends. * * * No man in the cabinet of the last Administration, or of this, hardly excepting Mr. Chase himself, received the confidence of the Anti-Slavery party more thoroughly than Mr. Stanton. But there is nothing in his late speech which expresses the true man. He will win Mr. Stanton: it is without his soul, without his enthusiasm, without his earnestness, without his love of liberty. We say this frankly, because we have believed in him totally.

—Chauncey Rose, Esq., a well known and charitable citizen of Terre Haute, Ind., a short time since proposed to give $50,000 towards the erection of a first-class female college, provided a similar amount should be subscribed by others, to be located at such point between Logansport and Evansville as the subscribers should designate. The Lafayette *Journal* is pleased to learn that John Perdue, Esq., a well known and highly esteemed citizen of that city, proposes to respond to the generous offer of Mr. Rose with $30,000 more, and the institution is to be located at Lafayette. It is understood that Mr. Rose will increase his subscription to $70,000, and that Mr. Perdue will make his $100,000 rather than the project should fail. Several other gentlemen propose to add liberal sums to these munificent subscriptions.

—In the Episcopal Convention of the Maryland Diocese, Bishop Whittingham being too ill to preside, it was proposed to elect an assistant Bishop, but on the representation of his physicians that his health is not permanently impaired, it was postponed.

—Sidney Howard Gay, who succeeded Mr. Dana as managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, has resigned on account of some trouble in the association. He retains the position of writer on the paper. His successor is not announced. It requires a man of peculiar ability and experience.

—Gen. Sherman received a fine banquet at St. Paul's on Tuesday, and in a brief speech said: "I have done nothing that I should be honored for. We are but the tools which Heaven uses to smooth the way in the path of events. We do our duty, each in his appointed sphere, high or low. The great Cause that regulates all things will bring it to development, if you give unto all men and to all departments of the Government appropriate sphere of the task." His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

—Although Mr. Layard, in Parliament, denied the statements made by Commodore Rodgers concerning the Valparaiso bombardment, they are known to be sustained by the British merchants there. Layard is notorious for going off half-cocked.

—It is given out that Santa Anna's Commissioners have returned from Washington with satisfactory representations. He is at Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

—A Boston letter speaks of the choosing of General Butler to the vacant Major Generalcy of the Massachusetts militia as follows: In the Senate his election was almost unanimous; in the House the case was very different, the first ballot being equally divided between Butler and Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett, a young man, who entered the army in 1861, a graduate fresh from Cambridge, who fought his way as a boy lieutenant through the ranks, who is now in Europe, the youngest Major General in the army, who has received almost as many wounds as Butler has made speeches, and whose record is as clear of speechmaking as the successful campaign is of wounds. The political influences carried the day in favor of the tamer of New Orleans, whose great ability will insure us a well organized militia, but whose unpopularity, I fear, will, it is feared, will keep the citizen soldiers in a constant state of excitement and never cease to create disturbances in the councils of the Commonwealth. The position he sought by the lawyer-general, and probably in his deep intent it is but a stepping stone to the higher political honors which his ambition keeps steadily in view.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is said that a contract has been signed in Paris authorizing a company to put on a line of steam omnibuses to run on the side of the street—not on rails, but on the common highways—between the Champs de Mars and the Madeline, and that next year the line will be extended to the bastille. On the hard, level, macadamized Ionic yards of Paris, there will be no difficulty in these steam carriages making excellent time.

We learn that the road bed of the Union Pacific Railroad is completed and ready for the iron rail to within ten miles of Fort Kearney, and that the remainder will be completed by June 15. The track is progressing at the rate of over a mile a day. There is no question but that the iron horse will reach Kearney early next fall

A certificate of incorporation was issued at Columbus, Ohio, a few days since, to the New York and Western Telegraph Company, the principal office of which will be located in Cincinnati. The capital is $750,000.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report just published, says: So far the accounts of the wheat crops are discouraging, as they indicate a short crop over a large part of the country, but the circulars to be returned for the first day of June will fully show the condition of fields and other crops at that time. So backward is the season that earlier accounts cannot be relied upon.

A London letter, speaking of Italy in connection with the impending war, says: She has now nearly half a million of regular soldiers on foot, and a signal from Garibaldi will summon the entire youth of the country to arms. The old hero has accepted the command of the volunteers, who are to be clothed once more in the red shirt and cap which they wore in Sicily and Naples. The most perfect understanding exists between the General, the King, the government and the entire nation. The votes of the Chambers, the action of the Executive, the enthusiasm of the people—all, I think, verify the correctness of what I wrote to you from Italy, when I said that the feeling of unity predominated over every other.

The writer of the Paris letter, by one of the late steamers, says: Austria has prudently listened to the strong remonstrances from Washington. You will learn that the embarkation of the Austro-Mexican contingent from Trieste has been countermanded, and the men forming it disbanded, or drafted into the rest of the army.

The alumni of Harvard College propose to erect some sort of a memorial, probably a hall, but perhaps a monument, in honor of the graduates who fell in the struggle for the suppression of the rebellion. The amount required for the purpose is $100,000; of this, eighteen subscriptions, of $5,000 each, have been obtained, and the twentieth is ready whenever the nineteenth shall be secured.

ST. LOUIS HOSPITALITY.—In the Old School General Assembly, in session in St. Louis, Dr. Boardman, speaking to the question of early adjournment, said: The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. I could imagine our being so situated as to afford one great motive for a prompt and early adjournment, but in our present circumstances, enjoying the good city I do not say—the unprecedented hospitality of this community—I have seen nothing like it—there is everything in our external circumstances to conspire to the paramount obligations we owe to Christ and His Church, to sit here until our business is done; until these great principles have been thoroughly discussed and settled, for in no way can they be satisfactorily reviewed hereafter.

A PENNSYLVANIAN WANTED.—George Wilson, supposed to be a resident of Pennsylvania was enlisted by Captain William Kenny, of Company B, 8th Ohio Infantry, in June, 1861, and left before the battle of Gaines' Mills gave the Captain a check for $60. During that memorable engagement Wilson was killed. The Captain is now living in Cleveland, Ohio, has the check and says there is some back pay and bounty due the soldier. Wilson once informed a comrade, while on picket guard, that he was born in Pennsylvania; that he had been absent from home over six years, and that his parents did not know anything relative to his whereabouts. Captain Kenny is desirous of sending the check to his friends, if they can be found.

HOPEFUL.—The Boston *Traveller* concluded its observations on "the new plan of reconstruction," as follows: "The caucus plan of Reconstruction differs so little from that of the President, that we should not be surprised to see it sanctioned by him. It treats all the States as in the Union, with full rights over the question of suffrage, and makes no practical change except in excluding prominent rebels from holding office, and adopting a new basis of representation, which benefits the newer at the expense of the older States."

Professor Blot on Coffee.

Prof. Blot, in a recent lecture at Boston, treated of making coffee. He said: The best mixture of coffee would be in these proportions: one pound of Java, two ounces of Mocha, two ounces Rio and two of Martinique. Roasted coffee must be kept in a tin box and ground freshly every day. It is extremely difficult to find good coffee, and it really seems as if merchants conspired to make it as bad as possible. Mons. Blot gave a few of the secrets of the trade, such as watering the coffee while roasting, that it may not lose weight, as it diminishes about sixteen per cent. during this operation. Useful hints in regard to selecting and roasting were given: Coffee must never boil; by so doing it does not gain in strength, but loses the delicate aroma. The Professor used four table spoonfuls of Java and one of Mocha to a quart of water. The water was boiled and the coffee was moistened with the boiling water; at the second boiling of the water it was again poured upon the coffee: it was allowed to settle a few moments, and it was done. The result was a liquid as clear as spring water. Ive coffee must seldom be employed. When coffee cannot be obtained a very good substitute can be found in wheat; pound and roast and prepare like coffee.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—"A discovery, of at least as vital importance for Egyptologists as the celebrated Rosetta stone itself, was made about three weeks ago by a party of four German explorers—Reinisch, Rosler, Lensius, and Weidenbach—at a place called Sane, the whilom Tanis, the principal scene of Rameses II's enormous architectural undertakings. A stone with Greek characters upon it was found protruding from the ground, and when fully excavated proved to contain a bilingual inscription in no less than thirty-seven lines of hieroglyphics and seventy-six lines of Greek, in most perfect state of preservation, and dating from the time of the Third Ptolemy, Euergetes I, in 238 B. C. The stone measures two metres and seventy-two centimetres in length and seventy-eight centimetres in width, and is completely covered by the inscriptions. Their first attempt at editing this important inscription having failed, the travelers returned to the spot, and during a stay of two days, the 22d and 23d of April, copied the inscription most carefully, and photographed it three times. The next post will bring particulars as to the contents, and copies of the document itself."

USEFUL PLANTS.—According to a German author, the number of useful plants has risen to about 12,600; but it must be remembered that these researches have been completed only in certain portions of the earth. There are no less than 2,500 known economic plants, among which are reckoned 1,100 edible fruits, berries and seeds, 50 cereals, 40 uncultivated edible gramineous seeds, 25 of edible roots, 60 edible esculents rhizomes, roots and tubers, 37 onions, 420 vegetables and salads, 40 palms, 32 varieties of arrow-root, 31 sugars, 40 salads, 70 drinks are obtained from 200 plants; aromatics from 1,000 plants; spices from 60; coffee and substitutes from 30; tea, 3; cocoa and substitutes, 4; cinnamon, 3; cloves, 3; pepper, 3; ginger, 3; cardamoms, 3; nutmegs, 3; mace, 1; cassia, 1; cinnamon, 1; cubebs, 1; pimento, 1; vanilla, 1; saffron, 1; capsicum, 1; cayenne, 1; tamarinds, 1; capers, 1; mustard, 1; horseradish, 1; cocoa-nut, 1; Brazil nut, 1; pistachio, 1; almond, 1; walnut, 1; hazel-nut, 1; chestnut, 1; beech-nut, 1; acorn, 1; olive, 1; date, 1; fig, 1; banana, 1; bread-fruit, 1; jack, 1; mango, 1; mangosteen, 1; guava, 1; pine-apple, 1; orange, 1; lemon, 1; citron, 1; shaddock, 1; pomegranate, 1; grape, 1; gooseberry, 1; currant, 1; strawberry, 1; raspberry, 1; blackberry, 1; whortleberry, 1; cranberry, 1; bilberry, 1; cherry, 1; plum, 1; peach, 1; apricot, 1; nectarine, 1; apple, 1; pear, 1; quince, 1; medlar, 1; service, 1; sorb, 1; melon, 1; cucumber, 1; gourd, 1; pumpkin, 1; fig, 1; sycamore, 1; mulberry, 1; gum, 1; resin, 1; balsam, 1; caoutchouc, 1; gutta percha, 1; tar, 1; rosin and balsams, 1; gums, 18; wax, 18; fixed and essential oils, 150; dye plants contain potash, soda and iodine, 60; contain dyes; 6 soap, 250 fibres which serve for the manufacture of paper, 150; 1 silk, 1 cotton, 1 wool, 1 hair, 1 feather, 1 fur, 1 skin, 1 leather, 1 gut, 1 bladder, 1 horn, 1 bone, 1 ivory, 1 tortoise-shell, 1 mother of pearl, 1 coral, 1 sponge, 1 amber, 1 resin, 1 gum, 1 caoutchouc, 1 gutta percha, 1 tar, 1 rosin and balsams, 1 gums, 18 wax, 18 fixed and essential oils, 150 dye plants contain potash, soda and iodine, 60

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THE PULPIT.

LAW AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A SERMON.

Delivered in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh on the last Sabbath in May, 1866,

BY

SYLVESTER F. SCOVEL.

TEXT.—"For Rulers are not a terror to good works but to the evil. Will thou then not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good and thou shalt have praise of the same. For he is the minister of God to thee for good; but if thou do that which is evil be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil."—Romans, xiii, 3-4.

The first half of this chapter is a classic passage about government.

Its *first* teaching is that, as to its origin, government is of God, and obedience to it a religious duty.

Its *second* teaching is, that, as to its design, government is intended to secure the protection and reward of those who do well, and the punishment of all evil-doers.

This design of government furnishes the whole philosophy of administration. Whatever reaches this main end is right; whatever neglects it or reverses it, is wrong.

This design also exhibits the exact claim which each citizen may set up for protection and reward. If he be a doer of that which is good, he may claim and must receive protection and reward. If he be an evil-doer, he must receive (though he will never claim) due punishment.

And this divine plan of government to foster good and repress evil is the plan which all men approve by moral instinct. A government for the opposite purposes is repugnant to all our conceptions of right.

A government that fails to secure these ends we decry and reject.

A government which effectually and impartially secures them, all men revere and praise.

And this men will do whatever theory they adopt of the origin of government.

If government originated by necessity of combination against foes, then this is its leading idea, "terror to the evil."

If government originated in mutual compact, then both ideas, protection from evil and reward of good, must have been clearly embraced as a basis of combination.

Even if government originated in lawless seizure of power, an almost untenable supposition) it must have been perpetuated by the exercise of this same power to repress evil and encourage good.

Thus for *all* are agreed. But in the application of this great principle to the details of legislation, a wide field opens for divergencies, differences and disputes. These originated by human imperfections, selfishness and sin, appearing chiefly in the quarrels of **individuals** (or classes) with society at large.

Society has therefore **taken another step** in establishing a line with which administration shall accord.

It has established the great principle that, **when the apparent interests of any individual, or class of individuals, conflict with those of the community in general, the private** must yield to the public interests.

By the adoption of this **principle alone, could** society exist. Without it the passionate mob would make the **world a Babel.**

This great principle takes shape in the constant restraint which **community exercises over** individual liberty. It is that accommodation to each other's needs, dangers and duties which all law demands. The man who claims the right to do in the midst of society, just what and all which he might do alone, is either a **knave or a fool.**

To say that he certainly can be no Christian, would be superfluous; for love to our neighbor is as much a part of religion as is love to God.

And this principle has been taken up and acted upon in innumerable ways by all people in all times. It is equally an outgrowth of natural religion and of Christianity—of conscience and humanity. It is equally embodied in common and written law, and is the foundation of all social life. Its applications descend even to minutiæ.

Whenever one man interferes with the public convenience, he must give

> "I if the convenience of the community
> law for the private citizen, much more
> *safety* of the community.
> *public importance.*"—Blackstone.

The highest judges of our land, adopt it (and always have acted) as the principle of administration, whenever it is asked. Who is an evil doer in the eye of the law? it must be answered, Whoever injures his fellow-citizens.

And, whenever it is asked, What is the limit of individual liberty in a community? the answer must be, That only is permissible to the individual which is not injurious to the community.

When any particular case, therefore, is proffered for decision, claiming the protection of law in common with other avocations, the inquiry must be such as will determine its character and tendencies and probable result—an inquiry like that made when a membership is sought in any body, social or corporate. Will the incomer prove a good or an evil? If it promises to be a good, then is law its friend, because it is community's friend; if it appears to be an evil, then must law be its enemy, because it is the enemy of those who make and are governed by the law.

And in matters of such import as these, as there should be no waste or injustice; so there should be no half-way and feeble decisions. I grant that the observation should be large and the induction of particulars full, and sufficient time must be afforded. But when the inquiry is answered, let the hand be extended cordially, or the axe fall remorselessly and speedily. If it promises to be a good, then is law its friend, because it is community's friend; if it appears to be an evil, then must law be its enemy, because it is the enemy of those who make and are governed by the law.

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And, moreover, our passage makes it evident that government is charged not only with the material interests of society, but also with its moral interest. It is the conservator and defender and developing power for good morals. Less than this belittles government and makes it a mere watch-dog lying beside your safe-key! For no such low purpose did God delegated to it powers which he has expressly reserved from even the purest of churches. For the high purpose he has made it "His MINISTER." And here, also, even though all men may not accept the foundation, almost all will accept the fact that government must legislate in behalf of morals. Their reason for it is consciously inseparable relation between morals and material prosperity. So that however they reach it, most men will agree that government has something to do with that only which is consonant with and not prejudicial to good morals. The true idea of government recognizes as much from the inception of professing vice as it would from protecting a plague. Vice is a plague. Virtue is prosperity and health. The majesty of law depends upon the *right* being in it; and **this** along can carry any community into a steady enthusiasm of obedience and maintenance. THIS CAN. Let law be the relic of the best convictions of the community at large, and make these convictions deep and strong, and the law *will* be supported. And this is all practically acted upon in all laws concerning lewdness, exposure of person, profanity, suicide, &c. *It will* not answer *for a man to say*, "I will sin if I choose. It harms only myself." The law says you shall neither blaspheme nor commit perjury, as far as human power can prevent it. So, then, we have another question to ask of any traffic or occupation. What is its *moral tendency?* Does it promise to make men "doers of good or doers of evil?" The law must deal not only with men as they are, but with that so far as we can reach it, which makes them what they are. It *must* deal with *results*, and shall it not deal with *causes?* Less permission than this would be to say that a man should not crush a snake in the egg, but should wait until its poison fangs were developed and it had an opportunity to bite him? Verily! "C'est magnifique mais c'st n'st pasla guerre."

Here, then, are the two questions to be asked of any applicant for the protection and encouragement of law.

1. Is it consistent with the interests of others?
2. Is it prejudicial to the interests of good morals?

Both questions, I say, government is in duty bound to ask before it may extend the ægis of its protection. For, On my brethren, that ægis of protection ought to be and was *intended* to be! but a representation of the Divine favor and protection. When *He* approves, that should government approve. What *He* rejects, that must government reject.

What sacredness then in law! What strong bonds to obedience! The ideal Christian of state is one regulated by law, as opposed to one lured upon shifting and delusive ground of prejudice or unreasoning excitement—and that ideal itself is regulated by the will of God!

Well, now, a new candidate for admission under this sacred protection has appeared, or rather, an old candidate has made renewed application.

In the name of "social liberty," solemnly invoked—in the name of "social rights" of which law is the only surety)—its request voiced by the "Reform association," a certain wrong sake to be recognized and protected. Combinations against it are rebuked as "encroachments," and threatened by the wrath of withdrawment of patronage from its *enemies.* The "friends of social liberty" are demonstrated against legal penalties and pains, as "contrary to the spirit of a republican government." They demand the entire **withdrawal** of these penalties, and denounce all who maintain them, and with **special freedom** those who would impose more rigid ones.

So that the inquiry into the proper grounds of legal protection—developing the proper limitations of "Social Liberty," has not been made without a purpose. It is time we were making it, for the question is straight before us and no evasion is possible. The community must return a thundering No! to this demand, or be prepared to see every restraint removed and unlimited freedom given to all.

Do the good people know that the issue has not been *sought* but *made?* When all was quiet only too quiet be it known, they crept upon us unawares and finding us off guard spiked most of the guns, and came fearfully near an astounding success.

Do the people know how providentially we have been delivered from an unlimited extension of an influence already too sadly prevalent. If they do, then they cannot remain asleep without being to blame for the calamity ripe if it comes.

All this demand is made—Heaven save the land—in behalf of the *traffic in intoxicating liquors.*

"Social Liberty,"
"Equal rights,"
"Republican government,"
"Devotion to the war for the Union,"
"Social Reform."

Such are the garments wherein this new claimant of legal charity and good-will are presented.

"Political power,"
"Vigilance Committee,"
"Treating as enemies."

Such are the words of threatening with which those who are supposed to wield the power are plied, to frighten them into compliance. Do they so see? Let us see! who will be cajoled by the one or alarmed by the other.

And all these demands and threats are made in behalf of the LIQUOR TRAFFIC. The question lies just in the shape in which good men should deal with it. Others have made the issue! They complain of it's *law.* They seek its change. They are tired of restriction: they feel the bonds and wince under them. They become the aggressors. We have only to stand firm in the position we have held, fretting will but gall their own shoulders. Set the first principles and the law of the land will prove a barrier against all such pleas and threats as strong as stony Gibraltar. It is something delightful to see all evil came down its brains out against some great rock of truth. The—the very least We can do—*standing firm together*, will ultimately extinguish them.

But now for our questions. The answers to them must show whether this claimant may enter. The call is for information. The answer of its advocates is before us. One of them affirms that the "moral tone of a certain city where 'drinking saloons and other houses of entertainment are open on Sunday,' is not apparently as good as the morals of our own; if true, then so much the worse for us. But is it true? And certainly the general allegation is insulted that the sale of liquors on Sunday—has no deleterious effect upon morals, that called be true. If does not accord with the facts of our daily observations. I would be forced to dishonor it by the profanity, heart and rowdyism witnessed as I went home last night. The allegation does not tally with the morals of the New York citizens, over their petitions under the new excise law—nor with the disconsolate of the denizens of Hoboken upon whom the flood of thirsty revelers is poured out—nor with the statistics which I have at hand of the diminution of crime when the Sabbath law was formerly enforced. And how startling the full-blown cases with the remonstrance published on or near the succeeding day of our fellow citizens on Troy Hill who have been forced to ask for protection and who declare they *will not suffer* the desecration of the Sabbath, and because it brings them such insecurity and discomfort and real danger. Such pleas will not answer.

The animal is too well known, by his very guilt and mien, not to be the lamb like creature this depicted. Another advocate seems to realize that the animal has dense instincts, but thinks that "a law is needed" (I quote) which would give a man the right to sell liquor the **same as his fellow man has the right** to sell calico, provided that certain safeguards be thrown around that right in order to keep the community from falling into licentiousness." Well, that is fair, gentlemen—fellow citizens, the deft advocate would say, the animal has claws, out of the whole community he may be prevented from scratching the *whole* he may be prevented from scratching the *whole* community. Cover over his wicked muzzle with "social liberty" and that will help him in; stuff out his lean and hungry side with "social rights" and that will help him with "republican government" and then introduce him. But be careful of those claws. "Certain safeguards must be thrown around" them in order to keep (mark it) "the community from falling into licentiousness." And all this to provide a demand backed up by a threat that all safeguards, locks, chains and fetters shall be at once stricken off and the animal allowed full play! Verily, consistency is a jewel—and it is not to be found in the head of this toad, either. Did these gentlemen ever hear of a "wolf in sheep's clothing" or of an animal who wore a lion's skin, whose ears and voice were shockingly unlike a lion's? All that has been done cannot conceal what everybody knows. Nothing can hide a single repulsive deformity. No, no, no! All the skins of all the lambs of all Solomon's sacrifices would not shield the lion from **God and man.** No, no, no! Men know his tread too well, stealthy as it is; men know the glare of its eyes, though as last as the lightning's flash; too well the tearing of his long claws, sheathed though they be.

The apologists may go; the call is still for an answer to our questions. Do the just limits of "social liberty" include or exclude the traffic in liquors which intoxicate? Does "republican government" which, as the voice of the people themselves, ought particularly to be Christian government demand the protection and entire encouragement of the traffic? It is not a seeming. Who, then, will testify to its character, *pro* or *con?* Is it good or is it evil? That this is the great question, and that we have a right to exclude the traffic, unless it answers satisfactorily, has already been proven. But let me reinforce it with authorities—a few out of many. Judge Johnston (Court of Appeals, New York), has said of this very matter: "The whole controversy, so far as it involves any question of principle, is narrowed down to a struggle for the right of the individual to traffic, in whatever the law adjudges to be property, at his discretion, irrespective of consequences, over the right of Government to control and restrict it within the limits compatible with the public welfare." To similar declarations have been affixed the names of such jurists as Taney, McLean, Catron, Daniel and Grier. (U. S. Supreme Court in INF.) And so far as the consistency of State enactments with the Federal Constitution and revenue laws is concerned, that has been decided long ago and lately proven beyond question by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in cases originating in Massachusetts.

So far as opinions are concerned, the whole history of this struggle is full of them, delivered by eminent men—signed with consummate ability, and fortified with stores of learning. Nay more: upon these declarations, laws of legislation, and, in some cases, of treaties, have been framed, tested, and administered. And yet we are to be in danger of having even the slender barriers we have erected against the terrible calamity ruthlessly broken down by a claim to endless exemption and a bravado appeal to "social liberty." Such things have been done—the whole history of slavery in this country is full of them—but they will not be done again. Not while the Lord lives as long as it has food. The minister pleads, too, with a deeper tone than the others, because his care is for souls, and because, further, he knows that it leads him to see more of the suffering than the rest—any other one sees. He stands beside the raving maniac, and must weep for his soul, which is fast passing beyond hope. Into his heart enter the groans of afflicted relatives. How many rush past his warmest affection and most earnest remonstrances, to destruction. How many heedless ones say that the temptation is too strong; and who tempts them? How many cases to the habitual inebriate, before he leave him to fall again into the clutches of the wretches, who do get their money will help them to sell their souls.

And so of all other professions. Everywhere the same testimony is reiterated. Can we then, with this lying before us, and around us, and on us, hear with any patience their plea who complain of our efforts? If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry? If these are the fruits of the seeds, and not restrained traffic, what will not the fruit of the unrestrained be? The marvel is that society tolerates at all an evil of such magnitude and such confessed destructiveness.

Detailed evidence might be produced, statistical, physical, judicial and superficial. But that evidence, though more startling when summed up, its level to the comprehension of every man. It presents itself home to every heart that has a spark of sympathy left. It demands a hearing from all whose ears are not wilfully closed, or selfishly turned away. The evidence multiplies as time rolls on. The stream of intemperance keeps pace with the march of population, and pours out its ruin floods incessantly. Some one of every family—few can ignore it. What verdict ought it to produce upon this plea for more liberty.

That the liquor traffic is mainly responsible for this tide of desolation is too clear to need proof. Yet consider its inevitable consequences. The excitement to drink, the prevalence of the traffic and the surface of this "sea of death" is as close as that between the concealed reservoir and the open spring. As the water rises in the one so it does in the other, inch for inch. Increase the traffic and increase the number of drunkards. Diminish the one and the other will diminish. Stop the traffic half one day in the week and it has repeatedly been done on the Sabbath and days of election), and quiet and order and happiness reign. Open its floodgates, and there out issue immediately the terrors of lawlessness, and the innumerable phases of suffering to appear. The figures for all this are now every where accessible. Now, however society wants a quiet day, has any great work to do, it demands that the liquor shops be closed, and the quiet is secured. Even for the punishment of evil-doers and for the praise of them that do well,"—[1 p. 14].

And turn not away because the thin hands of starving children bring you their petition—at once for bread and against the traffic that has turned their bread into the liquor dealer's ixnies. Turn not away from broken-hearted fathers and mothers, whose gray hairs sorrow bows to the grave; nor from sore-hearted brothers and sisters who have tried and tried and tried to hold up the victim against evil influences.

Turn not away, sirs, for these are the sights and sounds of every day real life. This is the life we live, and thousands of others live with us. This is all in heart-history. And when misfortune not away does not find its ears more sensitive to the harsh ringing of that unnatural cry for "social liberty" than to the more natural moans of this, and bring it on forever without let or hindrance, (as it is now) to the doors and men talk of "social rights," while Thou Jesus! who are the destroyers of society's fairest possessions. To ask a comparison of all iniquity, with agony for the lost, and fear for the living? Be mine rather to ask why their souls yet slumbered on some hot beach of sorrow, from whence you may never arise. Many a man has learned in the lumber of his conscience, while he stood over the silent corpse of a dead son or daughter, but by the finger of God, and the judgment, making even the decent dangerous. It has been put to the shirts of lawful business. It pauses at no expense, for the gratification of which will provide stimulus for depraved appetite. It is a ravaging locust, that leaves only blasement and ruin. It tempts incessantly. Now if any doubt the principle which makes the few participes criminis, let him go back to Eden and hear God curse the serpent, BECAUSE THOU HAST DONE THIS thou art cursed above all cattle and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *"Because thou hast done this,"* society may say to the liquor traffic. With just indignation may it say it! Let the finger and show its scars on its "feet" that it may turn to crush the serpent's head. It is its duty. It is its responsibility. We frame laws on it. No one would dare to expect exemption who would tempt another to crime, and yet drunkenness is the cause of all crime. Shall the law hold him guiltless who intelligently provides the means to take away reason, of the injuries which the loss of that reason inflicts? And assuredly the traffic is directly liable to the question itself is foolish? It is greater than all the others put together. What is the reason for the existence of such false claims and such unjust distinctions.

Society feels this calling cancer, feels it in every fibre, and has held the knife in hand for years, but plays so gently with it, that now it finds voice to demand "social liberty" to strike its foolish deed with the loss of that reason inflicts? And assuredly the traffic is directly liable to the question itself is foolish? It is so! The principle of *entire prohibition* was born some years ago, and as Beecher said at the time, "Nothing carries such joy at the birth of a moral principle. They could never get that look again. Then knights as worthy to crowd a last year's chicken into the shell."

And the time will come when intolerable pain will cause society to yield to the knife—and may God *direct the incision*, so that it may prove the utter excision of the whole cancer.

Meanwhile, we must see to it, that no specious pleas prevail—and that no failure of public sentiment to sustain law shall permit it to remain a dead letter.

Answer the demand for more liberty by tightening the reins. If you do not, then dread the consequences.

The community, especially the Christian community, should present an unbroken front here, because all stand upon a level surface. There ought to be absolutely no difference of opinion among all good citizens as to the power of law in this matter. The question rises out of the Divine order for government, and the application of that order is as clear as daylight.

Moreover the history of prohibition proves the people to be substantially of one mind here. Wherever it has been submitted to the people fairly, overwhelming majorities (so far as I know at least), have sustained the principle. Surely then we are not prepared to relinquish the present mild and modest legal restraints.

If the law is unfair in any of its provisions, make it fair, but don't loosen its grasp for the world.

And it does seem to me that now, of all times, is the most unhappy for such a claim. The land is being strewn with graves of the best of our men. Immorality and excess of every description is fearfully prevalent.

During the past five years the liquor dealers have reaped an immense harvest of money. And death has reaped beside them another immense harvest. Those who know say that liquor killed more men in the army than the rebels did. And it is now endeavoring to abolish offshoot who escaped the Minnie rifles; and, alas, their compounds have a greater range.

What shall we do, then, with it? Help save our young men to open wider *this* door of the pit? Is the traffic innocent? It could not if it is silent sword with cunning hand, even amid the carnage of war, and now it claims greater liberties in peace. Away with such claims. But take care lest they be obtained through apathy and deceit and treachery. "Watch while you pray."

But to conclude. While pleading against this intolerable demand, I have pleaded for that which is, has always proved to be, and always must be, an unmingled evil. In behalf of my own, I plead, therefore, for Christ's sake. I plead for your own sake. I plead in behalf of your children and mine. I plead in the name of the suffering. Nay, even for their good who have inflicted suffering.

And for these pleas I urge that you guard against "encroachments" on *your* "social liberty"; your liberty to live "quiet and peaceable" lives in all godliness and honesty"; your liberty to bring up your children without the snare of the vile liquors polluting the atmosphere they must breathe from earliest boyhood; your liberty (which is at once your right and duty) to refuse an extension of the sacred protection of law over anything which is hurtful—all which is according to the ordinance of God that "Rulers are not a terror to good works but to the evil;" and that "Governors are sent by Him for the punishment of evil-doers and for the praise of them that do well,"—[1 p. 14].

AMUSEMENTS.

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For the Medical and Surgical Treatment of the Poor, FREE OF CHARGE, and will be open every day (except Sunday) between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 12 M., at the Hospital Building.
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Britton No. 1.....	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.50 a m
Wall's No. 2.....	8.50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	9.50 a m
Johnstown ac..	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 2.....	10.30 a m
Baltimore Ex..	1.05 p m	Wall's No. 3.....	11.30 a m
Phila. Express..	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac..	2.50 p m
N. York Exp....	1.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Wall's No. 3.....	2.05 p m	*Phila. Express.	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4.....	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4.....	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1.	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 5.....	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5.....	7.00 p m	Fast Line.....	10.00 p m
Altoona acc and		Wall's No. 6.....	10.50 p m
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*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's station at 2.00 p. m.
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On and after May 20th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Cincin'l. & Chicago.	For Cleveland.	For Wheeling.
Express.....	12.01 a. m.		
Express.....	2.10 a. m.	2.10 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
Express.....	9.10 a. m.	1.55 p. m.	9.25 p. m.
Mail.....	6.45 a. m.	6.10 a. m.	6.10 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie Express,		4.30 p. m.	5.30 a. m.

Returning, Arrive at Pittsburgh:
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2.10 p. m. 6.00 p. m.
9.10 p. m. Erie Express, 6.35 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 11.05 a. m. 9.10 p. m. 9.3 p. m.
Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny
N. B. Roch'r. N. C. Economy. Wellsville
9.00 a.m. 2.25 p. m. 3.30 p. m. 10.30 p. m. 3.30 p. m.
11.59 a. m. 4.50 p. m.
6.00 p. m.
Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7.15 a. m. 8

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Laying of the Corner Stone—Historical Record of the Church—Addresses by Revs. David H. Riddle and Herrick Johnson—Interesting Proceedings.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Third Presbyterian Church edifice, corner of Sixth street and Cherry alley, took place yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The exercises were commenced by Rev. J. S. Travilli invocating the blessing of Almighty God upon the enterprise, after which Mr. Richard Breed, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, read a historical record of the church and congregation, from which we make the following extracts.

ORGANIZATION.

The Third Presbyterian Church was organized at the request of nine individuals, members of the Presbyterian churches in this city, by the Presbytery of Ohio. The Presbytery appointed a committee for that purpose, consisting of Drs. Herron, Swift and Campbell in January, 1833. This committee convened and shortly afterwards (March 10) consummated the organization. The number of members constituting the original organization was thirty-six.

In June 1833, Rev. David H. Riddle, D. D., now of Jefferson College, was called to be the pastor of the church. His installation took place January 15, 1834. On March 19, 1857, Dr. Riddle was dismissed at his own request to take another charge. October 1, 1857, Rev. Robert Kendall, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., was chosen pastor. He entered upon his labors in January, 1858, and was installed in April.

In November 1861, he was dismissed to accept a call to the Secretaryship of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Home Missionary Committee.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Troy, N. Y., was next called to the pastoral office of this church. He entered upon his duties in November, 1862; was installed January 13, 1863, and still continues with the church.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONNECTION.

After the division of the Presbyterian Church, this church withdrew from the Presbytery of Ohio, and is now connected with the Presbytery of Pittsburgh and the Synod of West Pennsylvania.

CHURCH EDIFICES.

The first building was erected on the corner of Third and Ferry streets, and was solemnly dedicated to the service of God in August, 1834.

In October, 1863, this building was totally destroyed by fire. Immediate steps were taken to secure a temporary place of worship, which resulted in the renting of Mozart Hall on Seventh street. After a subscription was secured sufficient to warrant the movement, proposals were received for plan of church building. The plan finally decided on was that offered by Messrs. Sloan & Hutton, architects of Philadelphia. It called for a building in the Norman style of architecture, to be built entirely of stone, extreme length 196 feet; extreme breadth 104 feet; main auditorium 70 feet wide, 90½ long, 56 feet floor to ceiling. The Sunday School rooms, Lecture room, Bible Class rooms, and pastor's study, are all commodious and conveniently arranged in the rear of the main audience room. The contract price for the erection of the church is $122,500. The cost of the entire structure, including the lot, extra foundation work, drains, railing, side wall, organ, upholstering, &c., will probably reach $300,000. The present church edifice, corner of Sixth street and Cherry alley, was formerly a deep pond and the main floor of the church is to be about 25 feet higher than the former level of the water in the old pond. The foundations of the tower reach forty feet below the base course. Two hundred piles, each twenty-seven feet long, were driven down, reaching to the gravel, as a support for the tower. The upper three feet of these piles is embedded in concrete, above which is solid masonry three feet thick to the base course, or first course of cut stone, where the corner stone was laid yesterday. When Mr. Breed had concluded, Rev. Dr. Johnson read portions of the second chapter of Haggai, and the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, which formed appropriate text for the occasion.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. RIDDLE.

The Rev. Dr. Riddle, of Canonsburg College the first pastor of the congregation, then delivered a brief address. The Doctor commenced his remarks by stating that the present scene vividly recalled another which occurred far back in the history of the church and the world, the circumstances of which were analogous—the laying of the corner-stone of the Temple of Jerusalem. Then the people wept even in the midst of their rejoicings. Now the young and old are rejoicing unteignedly, but at the same time their rejoicings were tempered with the recollection that the former beautiful house of worship, which had been destroyed. It was natural that they should weep when the memory of place and persons came over them. The speaker alluded to the time when the corner-stone of the old church was laid, some thirty years ago. Many members were like their youthful pastor, buoyant with hope and promise, but now the fallers had fallen and their sons have taken their places. He felt as one who stood alone. Persons, however, perish, pastors change, buildings moulder, but principles never change. The Doctor then referred, in feeling terms, to the late Rev. Dr. Francis Herron, of the First Presbyterian Church, and others who had been instrumental in organizing the Third Church, and whose memories and virtues were still in the hearts of the Presbyterians of Pittsburgh. Many changes had occurred since his first connection with the congregation, but he rejoiced with them in their prosperity and strength, and prayed for the blessings of, Almighty God to rest upon his youthful successor. The new edifice possessed a link to bind them to the old building, as many stones of the former Church had been incorporated in the new one, and brought forward recollections too tender to be expressed.

Upon the conclusion of the venerable Doctor's remarks, a hymn, which had been written for the occasion by Mrs. H. Johnson, was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred." Rev. Herrick Johnson, Pastor of the church, delivered an address substantially as follows:

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

The Church of the living God has but one true corner stone—Jesus Christ, tried, precious and sure. She can build on no other foundation. "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." He who laid the foundations of the earth and the corner stone thereof, when the morning stars sang together, and all the Sons of God shouted for joy became Himself the Corner Stone of His Church. He was disallowed of men, but chosen of God. The Jewish builders refused to recognize Him, and to-day they build on, but He has become the head-stone of the corner of a spiritual temple, that shall be eternal in the Heavens. Unto Him coming as unto a living stone, all believing souls, as lively stones, gathered from every people and kindred, and tribe and tongue, are built up a spiritual house—and in Him all the building fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord.

There is scripturally and beautifully set forth, by the figure of a temple and the corner-stone, the relation between Christ and the Church. Trusting that we constitute a portion of this spiritual temple, we have met to-day to lay the corner-stone of our new church edifice, and to say nothing in this connection about the service to relation subsisting between Christ and his believing people.

There is eminent fitness in the ceremony as thus observed. There are many most precious truths, of which we thus testify our hearty reception, and in which we thus proclaim our unalterable faith.

By this service we make public declaration of *our faith in Jesus Christ as the only foundation of the Church.* We recognize Him as the Rock of Ages, the elect and precious one, upon whom alone we must build for eternity. We rest our all here. We stand securely on this sure word of God, that other foundation can man lay, and he that believeth on Him shall not be confounded. We renounce all dependence on ritualistic observances, and ceremonial forms, on priestly intercessions, and the offices of the Virgin, on all human merit and a good reputation, and proclaim our belief in Jesus only as the foundation of all the hopes and comforts and joys of the people of God. We testify to the fullest extent our acceptance of the scriptural truth, that these stones are built up under heaven, given among men, whereby they can be saved.

We declare, moreover, our belief in Him as *divine*, by the laying of this corner stone. We recognize him as the *living* stone, upon which all the superstructure rests—a conscious, personal God and Saviour, in whom we believe and trust. In the unreserved commitment of ourselves to Him, implied in this recognition of Christ, as the foundation of our hopes for time and eternity, we acknowledge that He is the Lord, mighty to save.

At the same time, we set forth our belief in His *humanity.* We testify that Jesus is truly man, as well as truly God. For the corner-stone is precious as it is, is a part of the building; of the same material, and the building is the Church—redeemed humanity—from the lowest feet to